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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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'From the Top'

Defense Drug Program Explained on Worldwide Radio Forum

In Vietnam, men could listen with transistor radios as they moved toward the "The Test" tent at Cam Ranh Bay.

At Seoul, Korea, and in Korat, Thailand, on Clark Air Base in the Philippines and on ships at sea, other members of the armed forces were just as interested in the program on the airwaves of the American Forces Radio and Television Service.

In some locations, such as Frankfurt, Germany, where it was 30 minutes into a new day, the program was taped and rebroadcast later during prime time.

The program? An interview with Army Lieutenant General Robert C. Taber, the Department of Defense's top man in the field of drug policy.

For the first time, "live," with no holds barred, a Defense representative went to the troops on a worldwide radio network to answer questions on the "why's" and "how's" of the Department of Defense's drug programs and policies.

Got Full Picture

The questions came from all over. They were the questions which were on the minds of men and women serving in the Armed Forces in Vietnam, Japan and elsewhere in the Far East, in Panama, and in Europe. As the three-star general officer answered, his listeners got a full picture of the program which reaches into every phase of military life now. And not only military life, since drug education programs are now being carried out in the Defense Department's school system and for the civilian employes of the worldwide organization.

It was 7:30 on a Wednesday evening in the Pentagon when Gen. Taber went on the worldwide drug forum. Many of the subject areas he covered had been covered before, but by other spokesmen. This time it was from the top. He repeated many of the comments he had made earlier in the month during an appearance before the Defense Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and these comments, along with those made during the worldwide radio forum, are combined here to give the full scope of the Department's drug policies and programs.

LT. GEN. TABER

". . . No member of the armed forces will be given punitive action or administrative discharge under less than honorable conditions solely because of information that becomes available from the identification program. . . ."

'The Test Is Here'

One of the many things that his military listeners found out was that from now on, "T.L.C." will not mean "Tender Loving Care" in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Also, TLC, FRAT, and GLC have been added to the military language since June 17, 1971, when President Richard Nixon directed the Secretary of Defense to establish identification and treatment programs for members of the armed forces. To members of the military serving in Southeast Asia, these initials are very familiar, since they are part of "The Test" which everyone—male and female, officer and enlisted alike—must take before departing that theater.

FRAT, which stands for Free Radical Assay Technique, is part of the first step in identifying military members who have become hooked on heroin while serving in Southeast Asia, where, the general pointed out, a flood of this drug in the area triggered the DoD programs.

The FRAT and TLC (thin-layer chromatography) machines sit in tents at Cam Ranh Bay and Long Binh, giving almost instant analysis of the urine specimens which are collected at those two points.

Individuals with negative results are put into the out-processing chain and continue on their way to the United States or wherever they may be headed.

A "positive" result brings GLC (gas-liquid chromatography) into the picture. This more sophisticated machine tests suspect specimens for confirmation.

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". . . Detoxification is the first step toward treatment and rehabilitation; the goal is to aid these individuals as they lose their physical dependence and addiction. . . ."

DEFENSE DRUG PROGRAM

(Continued From Page 1)

If "positive" holds, the individual enters a new phase of his military career, one that can mean rehabilitation and return to active duty or civilian life drug-free.

'A Drying Out Process'

As described by the general on the worldwide drug forum, the detoxification phase is designed to "dry out" a member of the armed forces who has become physically addicted to heroin.

Service members with a "positive" reaction are sent to secure, drug-free sites in Vietnam for this detoxification. For up to seven days, these individuals are observed by medical and para-medical personnel, counseled by psychiatrists, evaluated by military men, and, if necessary, aided during withdrawal.

Detoxification

This is an important phase, since it is the first step toward treatment and rehabilitation.

The goal is to aid these individuals as they lose their physical dependence and addiction.

In cases where addiction is strong, these individuals will be returned to the United States aboard medical evacuation aircraft so that the detoxification process can be continuous.

Others, the general indicated, will be returned to the United States on regular contract charter carriers.

Treatment in the U.S.

Once at a military installation in the United States, these ex-addicts will enter into treatment and rehabilitation phases. They will be given further counseling and then advised of the treatment programs available to them in the armed forces, the Veterans Administration, or through civilian hospitals.

Addicts—those individuals with strong addiction—will be sent a different route. The individual Services have centers for the treatment of drug-addicated individuals, the general told the worldwide audience. The Army has opened up drug wards in 33 military hospitals throughout the country, while the Air Force has centralized its treatment facilities at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas. The Navy, which will also treat members of the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, has two facilities on the West Coast.

In the case of men who are nearing the end of their term of service, the top Defense official stressed that the President had requested a new law which permits the Services to hold such individuals for treatment. As it stands now, if a man is near the end of his term of service and does not want to be treated for addiction, he must be discharged. He is advised to take advantage of the Services' treatment facilities. If he insists on being discharged, he is counseled on the programs being provided by the Veterans Administration. The VA now has several regional centers open and more than 30 will be opened by the fall of this year.

No Punitive Measures

A point emphasized and re-emphasized in the comments of Gen. Taber was that "no member of the armed forces will be given punitive action or an administrative discharge under less than honorable conditions" solely because of information that becomes available to military authorities because of the identification program. The same holds true for members of the armed forces who turn themselves in voluntarily for treatment under the Services' amnesty programs.

During the first five months of 1971, more than 6,700 military members in Vietnam took advantage of the amnesty programs to ask for drug addiction treatment.

Amnesty programs are now being used by all of the Services. In a similar vein, the identification, treatment and rehabilitation programs now underway in Vietnam will eventually be used by all the Services in every area of the world.

In discussing the program on the worldwide drug information forum, Gen. Taber said eventually the Services will get around to testing their personnel in Vietnam at least 60 days before the individuals are scheduled to report to processing centers. Additionally, tests will soon be given to members of the armed forces who are departing Vietnam for leave, R&R or on temporary duty, and individuals who extend in-country will also be tested. He indicated that there may be unit tests without notice.

At the same time, testing in the Armed Forces is starting earlier in the man's career. The Air Force has a testing program underway at present in which basic trainees are checked at Lackland Air Force Base, and the Army is testing men at induction centers as well as at training centers when individuals are scheduled to go overseas.

A Coordinated Program

Recognizing that the Armed Forces have had a problem with drugs for several years, the general added that at the

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". . . All branches of Service have done a tremendous job in getting the program started . . . We're well on the way to carrying out the Defense part of the President's national program."

COMMAND CHANGE. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is flanked by four Navy admirals during change of command ceremonies conducted on board USS Independence (CVA-62) where Vice Admiral Vincent P. de Poix succeeded Vice Admiral Gerald E. Miller as Commander, Second Fleet and Commander, Striking Fleet Atlantic on Aug. 14. Left to right, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations; Vice Admiral de Poix; Mr. Laird; Vice Admiral Miller; Admiral Charles K. Duncan, Commander in Chief, Atlantic. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)

At Norfolk Ceremonies

Secretary Laird Says Unemployment, Caused By Lowered Defense Budget, Is 'Temporary'

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird concedes that a shrinking defense budget has caused unemployment but he says the downturn in the economy is part of the price of going from war to peace.

Speaking to Navy men during a change of command ceremony at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 14th, Mr. Laird noted that unemployment and prices increased for two years following World War Two.

Linking the past to the present, Mr. Laird observed:

"For the past two years, we have been going through a somewhat similar transition from war to peace—from a wartime to a peacetime economy—and we have been experiencing again the problems of economic readjustment. We have cut down the armed forces and civilian employment in the Department of Defense. We have cut back defense spending, notably for procurement, causing a sharp reduction in defense-related employment in private industry.

"From the high point of Vietnam-war employment in 1968," he continued, "the Defense Department has taken actions that have resulted in reducing the jobs on its payroll and in related private industry by 2.3 million workers. During that same period, the number of unemployed in the nation has risen by 2 million. The actions, taken to make the transition from war to peace, unquestionably account for an important part of the increase in unemployment.

"These difficult problems," the Secretary said, "are the price of our transition to peace. They are temporary. And, for the most part, I believe they are now behind us. I believe we are coming successfully through the war-to-peace economic change. And I think that's a change the American people want."

In his remarks, the Secretary also commented on growing Soviet naval strength.

"I need not tell this audience," he said, "that a Navy needs more than ships and weapons. There are less tangible things that our Navy also must have.

"One is leadership—the sort of leadership for which Admiral de Poix and Admiral Miller are known and respected.

"Another is combat experience—the sort of combat experience which both these officers have, which the U.S. Navy has—and for which there is no substitute.

"And a third is a naval tradition of victory extending unbroken down the decades from the days of the great fighting frigates.

"Aided by these tangible and intangible elements of sea power," he concluded, "we can move with confidence to achieve the full generation of peace, which is our goal."

At the ceremony, Admiral Vincent T. de Poix took command of the Second Fleet, succeeding Admiral Gerald E. Miller, who is assuming command of the Sixth Fleet.

RETENTION

HROs: Friends In Need – Indeed

Are the Services serious about the Equal Opportunity program? Do they really try to "take care of their own?"

The Services do try, but sometimes the going gets a bit rough—especially when servicemen and their wives don't keep up with strategic items in Service newspapers, daily bulletins, and on bulletin boards.

Or, if they are new to the Service, if they fail to do a little investigating on their own to find out how to let the Services take care of them.

Housing Referral Offices

Consider Housing Referral Offices (HRO's), for example. A recent Navy survey revealed that out of 7,000 Navy wives queried, fewer than half were aware of the existence of HRO's.

Without checking with wives in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, it's a likely guess that they, too, are no more up-to-date on HRO's than Navy wives.

And yet, the HRO is frequently the key to solving the most urgent and difficult problem facing the bewildered and travel-weary military family arriving at a new installation—finding a place to live off-base in a strange community. And the HRO may prove to be a special benefit for the black Service family that could run a risk of humiliation or rejection by racially-prejudiced landlords, in addition to the usual house-hunting problems faced by every family not assigned to on-base housing.

The best way of describing what a HRO can do is to quote an example reported in a recent issue of a Service newspaper in Germany. If a certain staff sergeant has his way, says the article, newly-arrived families will have much of the hassle and legwork eliminated from their house-hunting chores at his installation.

Trouble-Shooting Sergeant

The sergeant, who is black, is a trouble-shooter for the local Housing Referral Office. His job is to assist Americans—black and white—who are searching for housing on the German economy. Just as important, though, is his task of ensuring that landlords do not discriminate against Americans in any manner.

A Department of Defense directive states that if landlords are found guilty of practicing discrimination in choosing tenants, rental restrictions will be placed on their property and they will be barred from renting to American servicemen.

The creation of the sergeant's job, the press report explained, was the offspring of the command's effort to guarantee that everyone in the command would be able to obtain reasonably-priced, discrimination-free, off-base housing. Once he was in the newly-created slot, the sergeant soon uncovered four instances of racial discrimination. When a black family applied, the word was, "Sorry, folks, we just rented the apartment." When a white family turned up, it was, "Yes, the apartment is still vacant."

By checking with families, the sergeant was able to pinpoint the offending landlords.

They were promptly placed on "unauthorized" lists maintained by the local installation's family HRO, the Community Service office, and the unit personnel office.

From then on—or until they changed their ways—no American serviceman or woman would be authorized to sign a

new rental or lease agreement with those landlords.

Nor would any American civilian employee of the Armed Forces, for that matter. If they are U.S. citizens, civilian employees overseas are eligible to take advantage of the invaluable services offered by the HRO's, and to benefit, likewise, from Equal Opportunity in Off-Base Housing Policies and Programs.

Equal Opportunity For All

The off-base Housing Referral program operates in conjunction with the Equal Opportunity in Off-Base Housing Program. The first HRO's were established in 1967 in the United States at some 250 installations which had 500 or more military personnel. The program was so successful that it was subsequently expanded to provide referral services to all military personnel in the United States and at overseas locations designated by the Services.

At present there are HRO's at more than 442 military installations.

The scope of the program and its importance in the eyes of Defense officials and Service chiefs is indicated by the fact that its FY 1970 budget was $8 million.

The main objective of the program is to provide military personnel and their families, authorized to live in the civilian community, with a personalized and conveniently-available service to assist in locating suitable, non-discriminatory, off-base housing.

This is how the program works. Each HRO is required to:

- Maintain a complete, up-to-date listing of suitable apartments, trailer courts, and houses for rent within the commuting area which are available to all military personnel without segregation or discrimination because of race, color, sex, religion, or national origin; list the rents asked; provide information on schools, churches, shopping centers, and other community services; and display maps showing locations.
- Insure when houses for sale are listed, that they are for rent or sale to anyone, without discrimination.
- Counsel military personnel on how to obtain assistance in resolving complaints between tenants and landlords.
- Act as a point of contact for military personnel who encounter discrimination when seeking off-base housing.
- Advise commanders on imposing restrictive sanctions against rental properties that are not made available to all personnel without discrimination.

Restrictive Sanctions

Restrictive sanctions are a key factor in eliminating housing discrimination.

Many Service personnel are not aware that they are required to check with the HRO before renting private housing, even if they do not need HRO assistance in finding housing. All permanent-change-of-station orders include a paragraph or reference to this effect.

Any member of the Armed Forces who believes he has been discriminated against in housing can seek redress in several ways.

The first step, regardless of which method a complainant chooses, should be to initiate the action by reporting suspected discrimination to the local HRO —and reporting it promptly.

Once a complaint is made, all installation commanders are required to conduct preliminary inquiries and to attempt to solve the problem. If the local commander cannot resolve the complaint, he will impose rental restrictions and forward the case to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for further action and resolution.

The first step should always be a report to the HRO. In addition, any serviceman in the United States who believes he has been discriminated against may take any of the following steps:

- File a complaint directly with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, using HUD Form 903 (2/69), available at any HRO.
- Go directly to court, even if a complaint has not been filed with HUD or the military command.
- Write to the U.S. Department of Justice.

Regardless of what method of filing a complaint is chosen, in every instance complainants may get help from the local military legal assistance officer in preparing and filing complaints.

Often a black serviceman only suspects discrimination but doesn't think he can prove it. Furthermore, he doesn't want to appear to be a complainer or troublemaker as soon as he arrives at a new base.

What the black (or Mexican-American or Indian or Nisei) serviceman may not realize is that his report, added to other reports, can help the HRO establish a pattern which will prove that a landlord is actually practicing discrimination.

The two steps all servicemen are urged to take to assist in combating discrimination are:

- Report to the HRO on arrival at a new base, and
- File a complaint with the HRO if discrimination is encountered.

Review Procedures Established For Drug Abuse Discharges

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has instructed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to have their Discharge Review Boards "review for recharacterization" administrative discharges issued under other than honorable conditions solely on the basis of personal use of drugs or possession of drugs for the purpose of such use.

The primary purpose of Secretary Laird's memorandum is to give drug users who received "undesirable" discharges an opportunity to have their discharges recharacterized to "under honorable conditions" and make them eligible to receive Veterans' Administration medical treatment.

It is the responsibility of a former service member to request a review of his administrative discharge issued under other than honorable conditions for drug use.

During calendar years 1969 and 1970 there were a total 4,152 undesirable discharges directly attributable to drug abuse.

Secretary Laird's Aug. 13 memorandum states:

"Each Secretary is authorized to issue a discharge under honorable conditions upon establishment of facts consistent with this policy. Former Service members will be notified of the results of the review. The Veterans' Administration will also be notified of the names of former service members whose discharges are recharacterized.

"The statute of limitations for review of discharges within the scope of this policy will be in accordance with 10 United States Code 1553.

"This policy shall apply to those Service members whose cases are finalized or in process on or before July 7, 1971."

A July 7 memorandum to Secretaries of the Military Departments pointed out that, "Consistent with guidance from the President of the United States, it is the policy of the Department of Defense to encourage military members to submit themselves voluntarily for treatment and rehabilitation under the Drug Identification and Treatment Program of the Department of Defense."

The memorandum noted that a military member may not be subject to disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or to administrative action leading to a discharge under other than honorable conditions for drug use solely because he has volunteered for treatment under the Drug Identification and Treatment Program of the Department of Defense.

Secretary Laird's Aug. 13 memorandum is consistent with Department of Defense Directive 1300.11, dated Oct. 23, 1970, and the July 7 memorandum concerning rehabilitation and treatment of drug users.

Former service members who received administrative discharges under other than honorable conditions solely on the basis of personal use of drugs or possession of drugs for such use will, upon the written request of the former servicemen, have their discharges reviewed by the Military Department for recharacterization.

Former service members who have received administrative discharges under other than honorable conditions because of drug use may obtain applications from personnel offices at all military installations.

Completed applications must be sent to the Military Department in which the former service member was assigned.

Under statute, each Military Department is authorized a Discharge Review Board consisting of five members.

ON THE COOK'S TOUR, three new National War College students stop by the office of Dr. William C. Davis (left), director of NWC's Scheduling and Speakers Bureau, during their first week in residence for a preview of the year's lecturers. From left, the newcomers are the State Department's James R. Lilly of Chevy Chase, Md., Air Force Col. Thomas H. Normile of Denton, Tex., and Army Col. Leonce E. Gaiter of Plaquemine, La. (Official NWC Photo)

Create New Defense Security Assistance Agency, Council

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has established a Defense Security Assistance Agency to administer all approved Department of Defense Security Assistance programs, and a Defense Security Assistance Council to advise the Secretary on matters concerning Security Assistance and coordinate DOD Security Assistance activities.

The Secretary's action is designed to place increased emphasis on the management and control of the DOD portion of the President's new International Security Assistance Program.

The Director of the Agency will have additional responsibilities as a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense under the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs). This will permit him to participate in policy formulation and recommendations, as well as to control administration of approved programs. The Director also will serve as Secretary to the Defense Security Assistance Council.

The Council will be chaired by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs). Other members will be representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis), and the Director of Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Present roles of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) and the Commanders of Unified Commands will remain essentially unchanged. In accordance with statutory responsibility, the Joint Chiefs will continue to provide, directly to the Secretary of Defense, military advice on security assistance matters, and correlate security assistance planning with U.S. military force planning and security objectives. In this role, the Joint Chiefs will participate in formulation of Security Assistance Programs and will conduct evaluations of the effectiveness of such programs in relation to the security interests of the United States. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) will formulate comprehensive DOD security assistance programs and provide the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, policy direction and staff supervision. The Commanders of Unified Commands will retain military command over the Military Assistance Advisory Groups, but the Military Assistance Advisory Groups will be authorized to deal directly with Defense Security Assistance Agency on details of approved program administration and implementation.

The Security Assistance Program, e.g., Military Assistance and Foreign Military Sales, serves as a key instrument in carrying out the Nixon Doctrine based on partnership, strength and willingness to negotiate. Recent studies have focused on the need for improving management and revamping procedures for security assistance to insure a closer integration of U.S. force planning with the Security Assistance Program. The new Defense Agency and the Council represent initial steps toward this end.

Lieutenant General George M. Seignious II, USA, replaced Lieutenant General Robert H. Warren, USAF, on August 1, as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Assistance and Sales). General Seignious also will be the Director of the new Defense Agency.

The Agency will be in operation about September 1.

Major General Weber Appointed To Reserve Forces Policy Board

Army National Guard Major General LaVern E. Weber, who served in the Marine Corps during World War II, has been appointed to a three-year term as a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, succeeding Army National Guard Major General Edwin W. Heywood, whose term has expired. Gen. Weber has been serving as the Oklahoma State Adjutant General.

The 21-member Reserve Force Policy Board, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), serves as the principal policy advisor to the Secretary of Defense on matters pertaining to the Reserve components.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
(as of July 31, 1971)

By Country:

	Missing	Captured	Total
In North Vietnam	407	378	785
In South Vietnam	497	82	579
In Laos	248	3	251
Totals	1,152	463	1,615

By Service:

	Missing	Captured	Total
Army	393	62	455
Navy	109	143	252
Marine Corps	93	23	116
Air Force	557	235	792
Totals	1,152	463	1,615

STATISTICAL RECAPITULATION BY YEAR LOST:

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	TOTAL
Missing	4	54	206	247	284	200	92	65	1,152
Captured	3	74	93	162	113	11	4	3	463
Total	7	128	299	409	397	211	96	68	1,615

Assistant Secretary Wilbur Discusses Ecology Programs

After being on the job for only two weeks, Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, the new Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment), told newsmen August 3 that efforts to restore and enhance our natural environment and improvement of America's health care are two of the "six great goals" President Riihard Nixon announced in his State of the Union message to the Congress last January.

"It is a privilege to be the official responsible for these two areas in the largest agency of the Federal government," the assistant secretary stressed.

Dr. Wilbur said he does not underestimate the challenges he faces in his new position, but it was the enormity of these challenges that "ultimately persuaded me to accept the appointment. Where you find great challenges," he emphasized, "you also find opportunities to accomplish something worthwhile."

Having viewed and participated in America's national health system for many years, he said he had developed some rather firmly held opinions as to how "we might progress in the health and environmental areas."

Mentioning them in general terms, Dr. Wilbur said he believed, first, that there are critical national shortages in certain health professions. "Under these conditions, it is essential that our Nation make full use of the professional skills of the members of those professions. Accordingly, a matter that is and shall remain of high priority for me is to ensure that the Department of Defense health policies and programs are at the forefront of the national effort.

"Secondly, all efforts to build an effective health system will be thwarted if we do not protect the environment in which we must live. Thus, the quality of our environment may, in the final analysis, be the most important aspect of our health system and if it falls below minimum standards—there will be no second chance.

"After all," he told newsmen, "man cannot be healthy in a sick environment."

Woman Marine Succeeds WAF Lt. Col. On Service Women Advisory Committee

Lieutenant Colonel Martha Cox, USMC, has been designated as Executive Secretary for the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.

Colonel Cox succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Lucille B. Dion, USAF, who retired effective August 1.

As Executive Secretary, Colonel Cox will develop and coordinate plans, programs and special studies pertaining to women in the Services and to the operation of DACOWITS.

DACOWITS is composed of 50 prominent women from throughout the United States selected on the basis of their outstanding reputation in civic or professional fields. They are appointed by the Secretary of Defense for three-year terms to advise on policies and standards affecting military women and to inform the public of the role of and the need for women in the Services.

Colonel Cox was previously assigned as the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe, Naples, Italy. She is a graduate of Oklahoma State University.

Defense Drug Program Explained

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same time the Department of Defense has had programs for dealing with the problem during that period. He pointed out that educational programs have been in existence for at least three years and that treatment centers have been set up. "What is new," General Taber said, "is that the President of the United States on June 17 directed the establishment of an office in the White House to run a national drug program which would coordinate at least nine major Federal agencies—including the Department of Defense."

On the same day, the Secretary of Defense directed the Armed Forces to increase the emphasis on their drug programs and to start the identification, treatment, and rehabilitation programs now underway.

Programs and educational materials developed by the Department of Defense will be coordinated with the White House's Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention, a new office headed by Jerome Jaffe.

In concluding the worldwide forum on drugs, General Taber said that all the Services have done a "tremendous job" in getting the program started. While the magnitude of the problem is still unclear, the general said, "we should be getting very excellent figures which will enable us to go forward with our planning and give us some idea of how we manage this program in the months to come. It's being received well in general by the servicemen and, although we have much work to do, I think we're well on the way to carrying out the Defense part of the President's national program."

Cold Turkey II

The worldwide forum on drugs took place during Admiral John S. McCain Jr.'s, Pacific Command Cold Turkey Two information officer's conference in Tokyo. Members of that conference were among those who posed questions for the general to answer. The command representatives met to map out a drug abuse control information program.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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